

3.4 Public Services

This section describes the affected environment, analyzes potential impacts, and provides recommendations for mitigation measures for public services, including public school services and facilities; parks, recreation, and open space; police, fire, and emergency services; solid waste management; and other public services and facilities. Public facilities and community facilities within the subarea and vicinity are illustrated on **Figure 3.4-1**.

This section is organized slightly differently from other sections in this chapter for better flow and readability of the subject matter. Affected Environment, Analysis of Potential Impacts, and Mitigation Measures are discussed under each public service topic area, beginning with Public School Services and Facilities below.

3.4.1 Public School Services and Facilities

Affected Environment

Shoreline Public School District Number 412 provides kindergarten through twelfth grade (K-12) public education services for the cities of Shoreline and Lake Forest Park. The school district is known as one of the best in the region, and as such, these communities are known for having good schools and being desirable places to live for families with school children. Goals in Shoreline's Comprehensive Plan highlight the community's commitment to continue to support exceptional schools and opportunities for lifelong learning, as well as to strengthen partnerships with schools and volunteers.

The school district encompasses a 16 square mile area, bounded by Puget Sound on the west, Lake Washington to the east, the Seattle city limits to the south of 145th Street, and the King/Snohomish County line to the north. The school district operates 16 public schools, a transportation center, and the Shoreline Center. Many of these facilities are located in proximity to the subarea (either located within the subarea boundaries or within less than a mile of these boundaries). Residents of Shoreline are served by all district schools, except Brookside Elementary School and Lake Forest Park Elementary School.

The school district operates seven elementary schools, two middle schools, two high schools, the Shoreline Center (see more detail, next page), a public preschool facility, and two additional surplus properties located within the city. In addition to these facilities, the school district maintains a transportation center (also known as the bus barn) located adjacent to the Ridgecrest Elementary School site, and a warehouse with a central kitchen located adjacent to Hamlin Park. The Shoreline Center and the old North City Elementary School sites are located within the subarea and the schools that serve the subarea, as well as the overall district are discussed later in this section.

Shoreline Center

The Shoreline Center was once the location of Shoreline High School. Located just west of the I-5 corridor and north of N185th Street, Shoreline Center is now the home of the central offices of the school district, as well as offices for several local non-profit agencies, conference center facilities, and cultural and recreation services and facilities.

The Shoreline Center building accommodates a wide variety of public, non-profit, and private uses, including:

- Northshore/Shoreline Community Network
- Office space for Washington State Legislature Representative Cindy Ryu and Representative Ruth Kagi (32nd District)
- Office space for Washington State Senator Maralyn Chase (32nd District)
- Shoreline Chamber of Commerce
- Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Senior Services Center
- Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Arts Council
- Shoreline Schools Foundation
- The Norwest School of Horology
- Washington Alliance for Better Schools (WABS)

In addition, the school district maintains facility use agreements with entities that regularly use space at the Shoreline Center such as the University of Phoenix, Weight Watchers, Rotary Clubs, conference center users, and others.

The Conference Center hosts a wide variety of events from small meetings and workshops to large conferences and conventions, and social gatherings such as community banquets and wedding receptions. One of the ten largest event venues in the Seattle area, the Conference Center's hallways serve as a gallery for art work created by students of the Shoreline School District, enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. Works by local

professional artisans are also displayed in the on-site gallery of the Shoreline- Lake Forest Park Arts Council.

Shoreline Center's forty-acre campus includes the Shoreline Stadium (a venue for local and regional school sports events), the Spartan Recreation Center (a multi-use community facility jointly owned and operated by the Shoreline School District and the City of Shoreline), and the Shoreline / Lake Forest Park Senior Center (a community support center and gathering place for senior citizens). On adjacent property to the north of the campus, the City of Shoreline operates the Shoreline Pool and Shoreline Park.

Proceeds from operations at the Shoreline Center are allocated to the general fund of the 10,000 student district.

The school district's policies call for retaining ownership of their properties over the long term as assets for potential future educational and institutional needs. The school district has no immediate plans for redevelopment of the Shoreline Center site, and there is recognition within the community that many of the current uses at the site are beneficial to the public. That said, in considering long range possibilities for this large site that will be located within walking distance of high-capacity transit, the school district is interested in analyzing potential redevelopment opportunities. They intend to proceed with independent analysis and planning to explore possible long term options.

Zoning options for the Shoreline Center site that would maximize future development potential and allow flexibility for a variety of mixed use, housing, educational, commercial, and recreational uses are proposed under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative, as well as Alternative 2—Some Growth and Alternative 3—Previous

Most Growth. Allowable building height and form at the site would facilitate redevelopment into a variety of diverse options.

During subarea planning workshops, participants suggested that many of the existing uses at the site could be consolidated into a new, more compact multi-level building, freeing up land for new buildings and uses elsewhere on the property. Redevelopment concepts in the 185th Street Station Subarea Plan can help to inform potential options for the Shoreline Center site. Decisions related to redevelopment will be entirely up to the School District. Refer to Section 3.1 for additional information.

North City School Building and Site

While North City Elementary is no longer being operated as an elementary school, the building accommodates a variety of uses, including three cooperative preschools (North City, Shoreline, and Shorenorth, all affiliated with Shoreline Community College), one independent preschool, the Wonderland Development Center, and the school district's Home Education Exchange, a resource to homeschoolers.

There is the potential that this school and site would need to be reinstated in the future for elementary school or other education use to serve growth within the subarea.

Public Schools

Public school facilities are listed in **Table 3.4-1**. It should be noted that while this environmental analysis focuses on public services and facilities, there are several private schools located in Shoreline that also provide education services to the population.

The currently mapped school attendance areas directly affected by the subarea are Echo Lake, Meridian Park, and Ridgecrest. Echo Lake Elementary, Meridian Park Elementary, and Ridgecrest Elementary are the designated elementary schools for the subarea. Attendance at middle schools and high schools is determined by where the student resides (either east or west of Interstate 5). Students in the subarea east of Interstate 5 currently attend Kellogg Middle School and Shorecrest High School. Students in the subarea west of Interstate 5 currently attend Einstein Middle School and Shorewood High School.

For the 2012-2013 school year, district enrollment was counted at 8,714 students. Given that there are an estimated 26,600 households in the district (combining households in Shoreline and Lake Forest Park), the estimated ratio of students per household is .33 students/household. It should also be noted that of the total enrollment in schools, approximately 81 percent are generated by Shoreline households and 19 percent by Lake Forest Park households. **Table 3.4-2** shows the approximate breakdown of enrollment per high school, middle school, and elementary school.

Recently Improved and Planned School District Facilities

The school district substantially renovated its two high schools, Shorecrest and Shorewood, between 2011 and 2014 to meet standards of the Washington Sustainable Schools Protocol. In February of 2014, a special election approved replacement levies for educational programs, maintenance, and operations, and capital for technology improvements and support.

The programs, maintenance, and operations levy provides the district with approximately 26 percent of its general fund

operating revenue. It pays for the basic education programs not supported by state and federal funding, including nurses, family advocates, librarians, and instructional materials. It helps support special education, highly capable, remedial and vocational education programs, building maintenance and utilities, and transportation. Funds are also used to support extra-curricular student activities, including music, drama, and athletics.

The technology improvements and support levy is used to meet the district's ongoing technology needs for capital improvements. This includes student computers and expanded online curriculum for classroom use, instructional specialists, equipment upgrade and replacement (including lab and library computers, printers, classroom audio-visual equipment), professional development and training, server and network replacements and upgrades, administrative software systems, online and subscription resources, and virus and firewall protection.

In 2012, the school district concluded a three-year bond for construction projects. Those improvements included construction of the new Shorewood High School and Shorecrest High School, mechanical system, field and site upgrades, fire and security upgrades, traffic improvements, electronic and communications improvements, upgrades to finishes, and central kitchen upgrades.

The district anticipates that replacement levies would allow for continued stability of school tax collections for the next four years. The proposed levy amounts are unchanged from the expiring 2010 Capital Levy for Technology Improvements and Support.

In recent years, a number of elementary school sites have been converted to other uses (Aldercrest Annex and Cedarbrook, North City, and Sunset elementary school sites). The school district intends to retain these properties in case they are needed for future school use. Although the school district currently has no plans for building new schools, it is recognized that additional schools and facilities may be needed in the future to serve growth in the subarea.

Analysis of Potential Impacts

Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative

Under the Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative, population and housing growth would place increased demands on the school district for additional facilities and employees. This increased demand would be higher than under the other alternatives. The total population would be expected to rise to 56,529 people living in 23,554 households under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative. This is 48,585 more people and 20,244 more households than under today's levels.

School enrollment trends are affected by a variety of factors, including population growth, housing availability, economic conditions, and prevailing birth rates. However, it is generally accepted that growth in population equates to a greater demand for educational services.

While most of this demand would be for public school services provided by Shoreline School District, not all the projected students would attend public schools; some would attend private schools or may be home-schooled. In addition to increased

student enrollment, population increases would create a higher demand for other types of public school services, such as preschool and extracurricular activities.

Using a factor of .33 students per household based on current enrollment in the district, approximately 16,033 students would be generated by the anticipated growth. While it is not known exactly how this student population would be assigned to various levels in the school system, based on the breakdown in current enrollment (Table 3.4-2), assumptions can be made as to the proportion of potential students per school level. This is an estimation only, as future demographics may be different from current demographics.

Applying the proportional factors per school level based on today's demographics, this would equate the following student population at build-out (based on current attendance at each school level):

- 7,891 elementary school students
- 2,439 middle school students
- 5,703 high school students.

In addition to increased student enrollment, Alternative 4 would create a higher demand for other types of public school services, such as preschool and extracurricular activities, than under the other alternatives. Full build-out under Alternative 4 would not be anticipated to occur by 2035. Based on market factors, property characteristics, and current population growth trends in Shoreline and the region, this level of growth would be anticipated to occur over many decades, not reaching build-out levels for 80 to 125 years (or by 2094 to 2139) or more.

The projected student populations above at the elementary, middle, and high school levels due to increased population in the subarea under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative would definitely require the need for additional schools and supporting facilities, as well as staff, facility, and ancillary services related to education. Because protected build-out would be expected to occur slowly, over the course of many decades (at the estimated average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent), the school district would be able to monitor growth, plan for, and procure resources for additional facilities and services based on growth trends over the course of many years.

It is important to consider the potential influence of anticipated housing types on school enrollment projections. There would be a greater diversity of housing types in the station subarea, including a variety of multi-family and single family attached residences. Traditionally, families with higher ratios of students per household have tended to live in single family residences in the region. However, this trend has been changing in recent years, with more fluctuation in household sizes. More people are choosing to live in smaller-sized residences including multi-family homes. At the same time, household sizes overall in the US have seen a decline over the last ten years. The factor of .33 students per household being applied in the subarea represents an overall average for all households in Shoreline. While this factor could potentially be less in the subarea with future build-out given the trends described above, it is being applied to this analysis to plan for the greatest potential. Since Shoreline is a desirable community for families and the school district, the community could tend to attract more families as a result of providing new and varied housing opportunities.



Table 3.4-1
Public Schools and School District Facilities

School Name	Grades Served	2013 Enrollment	Location
Preschool/Daycare Centers¹			
Shoreline Children's Center*	N/A		1900 N 170 th Street
Elementary Schools			
Echo Lake Elementary*	K-6	481	19345 Wallingford Avenue N
Meridian Park Elementary*	K-6	450	17077 Meridian Avenue N
Ridgecrest Elementary*	K-6	475	16516 10 th Avenue NE
Briarcrest Elementary	K-6	715	2715 NE 158 th Street
Brookside Elementary	K-6	513	17447 37 th Avenue NE
Highland Terrace Elementary	K-6	433	100 N 160 th Street
Parkwood Elementary	K-6	444	1815 N 155 th Street
Syre Elementary	K-6	523	19545 12 th Avenue NW
Middle Schools			
Einstein Middle School	7-8	700	19343 3 rd Avenue NW
Kellogg Middle School*	7-8	625	16045 25 th Avenue NE
High Schools			
Shorecrest High School*	9-12	1,500	15343 25 th Avenue NE
Shorewood High School	9-12	1,600	17300 Fremont Avenue N

Table 3.4-1
Public Schools and School District Facilities,
Continued

Other Facilities

Cascade (Alternative Learning Choice School)*	K-8	145	17077 Meridian Avenue N.
The Shoreline Center*			18560 1 st Avenue NE
Home Education Exchange*			816 NE 190 th Street
Transportation Center			124 NE 165 th Street
Warehouse and Central Kitchen			2003 NE 160 th Street

Notes:

* These are located in proximity to the subarea (either within or nearby).

- 1 This school is publicly operated by the Shoreline School District. There are several additional privately operated preschools and daycare centers within and in proximity to the subarea including the North City/Shoreline Cooperative Preschool, which is located in the subarea.

Table 3.4-2
Enrollment by School Level—Shoreline School District
(2012-2013 School Year)

Number of Students	Percentage of Total	School Level
4,289	49.22%	Elementary School
1,325	15.21%	Middle School
3,100	35.57%	High School
8,714	100%	Total Number of Students

The Next Twenty Years (Up to 2035) for Any Action Alternative

Under all action alternatives, there would be an increased demand for schools and school facilities over the next twenty years. It is estimated that there potentially would be the following total student populations in the subarea per school level:

- 723 to 893 elementary students
- 223 to 276 middle school students
- 522 to 646 high school students

The Shoreline School District will review these numbers as part of their ongoing planning for school facilities and begin to determine how to address the population growth in the coming years.

Alternative 3 – Previous Most Growth

Under the Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth, population and housing growth would place increased demands on the school district, creating the need for additional facilities and employees. This increased demand would be higher than under Alternatives 1 and 2, but less than Alternative 4. The total population would be expected to increase to 37,315 people living in 15,548 households under Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth. This is 29,371 more people and 12,238 more households than under today's levels. Using the .33 students/household factor, approximately 5,131 students would be generated by the anticipated growth. Applying the proportional factors per school level based on today's demographics, this would equate to the following estimated student population:

- 2,526 elementary school students
- 780 middle school students
- 1,825 high school students.

In addition to increased student enrollment, Alternative 3 would create a higher demand for other types of public school services, such as preschool and extracurricular activities, than under Alternatives 1 and 2, but less than under Alternative 4.

As under the other action alternatives, it should be noted that full build-out under Alternative 3 would not be anticipated to occur by 2035. Based on market factors, property characteristics, and current population growth trends in Shoreline and the region, this level of growth would be anticipated to occur over many decades, not reaching build-out levels for 60 to 100 years (or by 2075 to 2115) or more.

The projected student populations above at the elementary, middle, and high school levels due to increased population in the subarea under Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth would most definitely require the need for additional schools and supporting facilities, as well as staff, facility, and ancillary services related to education. Because protected build-out would be expected to occur slowly, over the course of many decades, the school district would be able to monitor growth, plan for, and procure resources for additional facilities and services based on growth trends over the course of many years.

Alternative 2 – Some Growth

Under Alternative 2—Some Growth, population and housing growth would create increased demand for school facilities and services, including additional buildings and employees. The population will grow to 17,510, living in 7,296 households in the station subarea. This would be an increase in population of 9,566 people and 3,986 households above current levels in the subarea. Using the .33 students/household factor, approximately 2,408

students would be generated by the anticipated growth. Applying the proportional factors per school level based on today's demographics, this would equate to:

- 1,185 elementary school students
- 366 middle school students
- 857 high school students.

In addition to increased student enrollment, Alternative 2 would create a higher demand for other types of public school services, such as preschool and extracurricular activities, than under Alternative 1.

As with the other action alternatives, full build-out of Alternative 2—Some Growth would not be anticipated to occur by 2035 (as in Alternative 1-No Action). Based on market factors and current population growth trends in Shoreline, this level of growth would be anticipated to occur over many decades, perhaps not reaching build-out levels for 30 to 50 years (or by 2045 to 2065) or beyond.

Given the student populations projected above at the elementary, middle, and high school levels, it is likely that the increased population in the subarea under Alternative 2 would require the need for additional schools and supporting facilities, as well as staff, facility, and ancillary services related to education. Because projected build-out would be expected to occur slowly, over the course of many decades, the school district would be able to monitor growth, plan for, and procure resources for additional facilities and services based on growth trends over the course of many years.

Alternative 1 - No-Action

Under Alternative 1—No Action, there would be no changes to zoning, but ongoing population growth and new housing construction in the subarea would place additional demands on school services and facilities. The population of the subarea would be anticipated to increase to 8,734 by 2035 under the No Action Alternative. This compares to a current population of 7,944 people, indicating a population growth of 790 people without any changes to zoning. Today there are 3,310 households in the subarea, and these would increase to 3,639 by 2035 under the No Action Alternative, increasing the number of households by 329. For Alternative 1, it is estimated that of 1,201 new students generated over the period from 2014 to 2035, there would be:

- 591 elementary school students
- 183 middle school students
- 427 high school students.

In comparing these levels to existing enrollment levels in existing schools as a portion of the total enrollment generated citywide and by Lake Forest Park households, it would appear that these students could be accommodated within the existing school facilities.

Mitigation Measures

Background Considerations

In February 2014, two replacement levies were approved to extend financial support for educational programs, maintenance and operations, and technology improvements. These levies would need to be renewed in the future in order for the district

to continue to provide a level of service consistent with current conditions. The voting population has been supportive of school district levies, and it is anticipated (but not certain) that as more households with students move into the district, voters would continue to be supportive of future levies.

Mitigation measures that would address the potential impacts described above follow.

- The school district will continue to monitor growth levels within its service area, including the station subarea, and document trends in student enrollment in order to plan, prepare, and secure resources for the addition of facilities and services to support the growth.
- The school district retains properties for future uses that may be needed. The North City Elementary school site, which is currently not being used as an elementary school, should be retained for future potential school use to serve the growth projected for the subarea. The Shoreline Center also could be redeveloped, and reorganization of site uses could create space for additional school buildings and facilities.
- For classroom expansion needed on an ongoing basis, the school district owns several portables for siting at impacted schools. If necessary, the school district could purchase or lease more, although this is not a preferred long-term operation scenario.
- The district also has the ability to alter or shift special program assignments to available space to free up space for

core programs: gifted programs, special education, arts, activities, and others.

- Boundary adjustments could occur to reallocate the area from which individual schools draw attendance. As completed recently with the high schools, expansion of affected schools, if feasible without eliminating required playfields or parking, could be a planned improvement to accommodate increases in demand.
- The City of Shoreline does not currently charge impact fees to new development applications for school facilities. The City should coordinate with the Shoreline School District to monitor and determine the potential need for an impact fee program over time. For example, King County charges school impact fees to development projects in unincorporated areas. Impact fees are adopted annually by ordinance following a thorough review by the School Technical Review Committee and the King County Council of the each district's capital facility plan and enrollment projections. Fees vary per school district and are assessed and collected for every new residential dwelling unit. Low-income housing, senior housing, and community residential facilities are exempt from the fee program.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Under any of the alternatives, population growth and increased numbers of households would create additional demand for public school services and facilities. The anticipated increases in student population would be expected to be manageable since they would occur over several decades. The school district would have the ability to monitor growth in enrollment over time and plan,

prepare for, and secure resources to increase the level of services and facilities to serve additional students as needed.

Advancements in technology, educational programs, and teaching methods may also play a factor in accommodating the anticipated increases in demand on the public school system.

3.4.2 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

Affected Environment

The Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services (PRCS) Department of the City of Shoreline oversees the city's 404 acres of park property and provides recreational opportunities for Shoreline residents and the communities in the surrounding region. The department consists of three divisions: Administration, Parks Operations, and Recreation. From 2010 -2011, the City developed the 2011-2017 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan to build a framework for future maintenance and development of Shoreline's parks, recreation, and cultural service programs to serve the community as the population grows, demographics change, and financial situations evolve. The PROS Plan may be downloaded and reviewed for more information at:

<http://www.cityofshoreline.com/government/departments/parks-recreation-cultural-services/projects-and-plans/parks-recreation-and-open-space-plan>

The PROS Plan articulates a vision and goals and policies for the City's parks, recreation, and cultural services program and facilities.

Vision—Provide quality parks, recreation, and cultural services to promote public health and safety; protect our natural environment; and enhance the quality of life of our community.

Goals and Policies:

1. The preservation, enhancement, maintenance, and acquisition of facilities
2. Diverse, affordable community-based recreational, cultural, and arts programs
3. Equitable distribution of resources
4. Partnerships that maximize the public use of all community resources
5. Community engagement in parks, recreation, and cultural service activities and decisions

In order to assess the level of service of existing facilities, the PROS Plan classifies parks and recreation facilities into the following categories:

- Regional Parks
- Large Urban Parks
- Community Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Natural Areas
- Special Use Facilities
- Street Beautification

Shoreline's 404 acres of park and recreational lands and facilities fit into these classifications, including passive and active recreation parks, open spaces, natural areas, trails, and recreational facilities, as described in more detail below.

- **Regional Parks:** This park classification serves the city and beyond. These are often large parks and include a special feature that makes them unique. They also accommodate a mixture of active and passive activities and sometimes offer a wide range of amenities. Richmond Beach Saltwater State Park is Shoreline's only Regional Park at 32.4 acres of land. This facility provides a citywide level of service.
- **Large Urban Parks:** These parks serve a broad purpose and population, and can serve neighborhood and community park functions. The focus is on providing a mixture of active and passive recreation opportunities that serve diverse interests. There are two parks in Shoreline with this classification, Hamlin and Shoreview, covering a total of 127.5 acres. A facility of this type provides a citywide level of service.
- **Community Parks:** The purpose of a community park is to meet community based active, structured recreation needs and to preserve unique landscapes and open spaces. They are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Shoreline has seven community parks totaling over 101 acres. This type of facility typically provides a level of service to populations located within one and a half miles from the park.
- **Neighborhood Parks:** A neighborhood park is a basic unit of the park system that serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood within an estimated 15 minute walking time. The overall space is designed for impromptu, informal, unsupervised active and passive recreation, as well as more intense recreational activities. Shoreline has seven neighborhood parks ranging in size from 1.8 – 4.5 acres and encompassing a total of 26.1 acres of land. Neighborhood parks typically serve populations located within one-half mile of the park.
- **Natural Areas:** This category includes areas developed to provide aesthetic relief and physical buffers from the impacts of urban development, and to offer access to natural areas for urban residents. These areas may also preserve significant natural resources, wildlife habitat, native landscapes, and open spaces. These areas typically serve populations located within one-half mile from the area. Shoreline has 11 areas categorized as natural areas, which total 80 acres. See more discussion later in this section under "Open Space, Trees, Vegetation, and Habitat."
- **Special Use Facilities:** These facilities and places provide unique recreational experiences and although not all are located in the subarea, they provide a citywide level of service (and as such, would serve future residents of the subarea). These include the Shoreline Pool, Spartan Recreation Center, Kruckeberg Garden, and the Interurban and North Crosstown Connector Trails.
- **Street Beautification:** Street Beautification sites are small areas or street corridors that have been developed in and around the public right-of-way. These sites provide aesthetic relief, enhance pedestrian safety, and provide limited active recreational opportunities. In the subarea,

these sites include Rotary Park, Aurora Corridor, and the North City Business Corridor. Small public gathering spaces, such as urban plazas, pocket parks, and parklets may be located along and adjacent to street corridors, particularly with neighborhood redevelopment.

There are more than 17 acres of park land and 40,000 square feet of recreational facilities within the station subarea or in near proximity to it. A portion of the Interurban and North Connector Trail systems are also located in the subarea. Park assets located in proximity to the subarea are described below.

- **Shoreline Park:** This is an 11.6 acre Community Park located in the north central portion of the city in the Echo Lake Neighborhood. There are two synthetic turf soccer fields, a natural wooded area to the north, and the Shoreline Pool. The site is adjacent to the Spartan Recreation Center, the Shoreline Center, and the Shoreline Stadium.
- **North City Park:** This is a 4.0 acre Natural Area located in the northeast portion of the city in the North City Neighborhood. The site is heavily wooded, with walking trails. Development is limited to a circular asphalt trail with an interpretive display and plan identification markers.
- **Interurban Trail:** This trail is the spine of the City's bicycle and pedestrian trail system and provides an important link in the regional trail system. Extending north-south through the city from Seattle to Edmonds and beyond, this trail is a paved, multi-purpose

pedestrian and bicycle trail that is located off Aurora Avenue N and follows a linear corridor along Seattle City Light property. The trail connects neighborhoods to shopping, services, employment, transportation centers, and parks, and allows for the use of commuters as well as recreational bicyclists, walkers, and joggers. In the city, the entire trail corridor covers 21.2 acres and 3.25 miles of trail. A portion of this trail at N 185th Street and Aurora Avenue N is located in proximity to the subarea.

- **North Crosstown Trail Connector:** This is a 1.8 acre Special Use Facility located in the north end of the subarea along N 195th Street between 1st Avenue NE and Meridian Avenue N. It is a grade separated pedestrian and bicycle trail connector to support an east-west connection between the Interurban and Burke-Gilman Trails. This trail aligns with the pedestrian and bicycle bridge crossing Interstate 5 at N 195th Street. The City will continue improving bicycle and pedestrian mobility along 195th to extend this multi-modal corridor.
- **Shoreline Pool:** Classified as a Special Use Facility, this 15,375 square-foot recreational pool is located adjacent to Shoreline Park on school district property. Maintained by the City, the building features a six lane, 25 yard pool ranging from four to twelve feet in depth; a six lane, ten-yard shallow section (three-feet in depth); a diving board; and rope swing. The pool is open to the public during posted hours and available for rental for special events.
- **Spartan Recreation Center:** This 25,000 square-foot recreational facility is located adjacent to the Shoreline

Center and is used for a variety of Shoreline School District and City of Shoreline Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services programs and activities. The Spartan Recreation Center is available for drop-in recreation when other programs are not scheduled and can be rented for special events and programs.

- **Rotary Park:** This is a 0.3 acre Street Beautification asset located in the northeast portion of the city in the North City Neighborhood. The site is a small segment of public right-of-way at the northwest corner of N 185th Street and 10th Avenue NE. Site amenities include seating. The City and Parks Board will need to consider the best use for this land, given its proximity to the 185th Street station. One option is retain it as a park and enhance the space with public art. Another is to incorporate it into a future redevelopment project, possibly with the criteria that the park space be replaced elsewhere in the development or nearby.
- In addition to the above park assets, the subarea benefits from being located within service areas of additional Parks, Special Use Facilities, and a Natural Areas located outside of the subarea boundary, but within near proximity to the subarea. These facilities are described below.
- **Cromwell Park:** This 9.2-acre Community Park is located in the central portion of Shoreline in the Meridian Park neighborhood. In 2010 a major renovation of the park was completed to provide paths, an overlook, and a natural area. Major park amenities included a restroom,

amphitheater and stage, play structure and swings, basketball court, stormwater retention features, and a play field.

- **Brugger's Bog Park:** This Neighborhood Park is located in the northeastern portion of the city. The park is adjacent to Aldercrest School, and has access to Lyons Creek. It is a 4.5-acre park with picnic tables, play structures, swings, and various natural features.
- **Echo Lake Park:** This Neighborhood Park is 2.4 acres and located in the northern portion of the city on the edge of Echo Lake with a public access area/boardwalk. The area surrounding the park is heavily developed and consists primarily of high-density residential in mixed use buildings (with retail at the ground floor). The Interurban Trail Corridor is on the eastern boundary of the park.
- **James Keough Park:** Located in the central portion of the city in the Meridian Park Neighborhood, this 3.1-acre Neighborhood Park is adjacent to Interstate 5. Several non-park public facilities are in the vicinity of the park. Amenities include play equipment, a soccer field, a basketball court, and a bench.
- **Northcrest Park:** This is Shoreline's largest Neighborhood Park at 7.3 acres. It is located in the eastern portion of the city in the Ridgecrest Neighborhood. The park is heavily wooded and completely surrounded by single family residences. The park is long and linear approximately 300 feet in width by 1,050 feet in length.

- **Hamlin Park:** This Large Urban Park is 80.4 acres and was recently improved in 2010. With a citywide service area, the park provides a variety of active and passive uses and natural areas.
- **Ronald Bog Park:** This 13.4-acre Natural Area is located in the central portion of the city in the Meridian Park neighborhood. The focal point of this park is a small pond that serves an important function in stormwater management.
- **Park at Town Center:** This is a Special Use Facility on 3.6 acres of land. This site is identified as a celebratory park space. Spanning from the west sidewalk of Aurora Avenue N to the east margin of Midvale Avenue N, this is a linear park developed to accommodate major gatherings.
- **Shoreline Civic Center:** The Civic Center provides a fixed location for citizens to meet, exchange ideas, and explore issues that support and benefit the community. Located at City Hall, this Special Use Facility is adjacent to the Interurban Trail, the Park at Town Center, and is serviced by major transit routes.

The Shoreline Public School District is an additional resource for neighborhood park amenities and facilities within and surrounding the subarea. Consideration of service from these facilities increases the availability of park assets to the subarea. In the subarea, school recreation facilities include:

- **Echo Lake Elementary**—grass field, play equipment,

basketball court

- **Meridian Park Elementary**—grass field, play equipment, basketball court, dirt track, dirt/grass baseball field, tennis courts (2)
- **North City Elementary site**—grass field, play equipment, basketball court
- **Ridgecrest Elementary**—grass field, play equipment, basketball court
- **Kellogg Middle School**—full size turf, track-six lanes
- **Shorecrest High School**—full size turf, track-eight lanes, turf baseball field, discus area (grass), shot put area, tennis courts (4)
- **Shoreline Stadium**—full turf, track-eight lanes, grass discus area, shot put and javelin areas

Other recreation facilities at the Shoreline Center include soccer fields and tennis courts. Other schools outside of the subarea but in close proximity provide similar types of facilities as those listed above.

Community Interests and the Projected Demand for Additional Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities and Services

During development of the PROS Plan (completed in 2011), a community outreach process was used to identify community needs and inform potential improvements to level of service. The

City conducted a Community Needs Assessment Survey. Results of the outreach process and survey are summarized below.

- Park and recreation usage in the community is high.
- Additional restrooms and walking trails continued to be the most desired park improvements.
- While there are a wide range of park and recreation needs, the City of Shoreline is currently meeting most of the needs of the community with paved walking and biking trails, playfields, and new neighborhood park amenities (such as shelters, drinking fountains, playgrounds, and walking trails).
- Deficiencies exist between demand and assets with regard to the community's expressed desire for a new aquatic center and cultural arts facility.
- Community participants believed the future focus should be on improving and maintaining existing facilities and developing proactive partnerships.
- The City of Shoreline has studied how to enhance energy efficiency at the Shoreline Pool since the facility is the largest consumer of electricity of City-managed assets. With a modern building and integrating other uses in more of a multi-purpose recreation center, energy efficiency and public functions could be greatly enhanced. If the Shoreline Center were redeveloped in the future, the City would be interested in partnering with the School District to consider how facilities could be integrated between the two sites. For example, Spartan

Gym could be combined in a new facility, built to green building standards, that houses multiple functions including a new pool and other recreation resources.

Level of Service Assessment

The City uses a combination of community participation and review of the classifications and their service areas described above to assess demand. Classifications set the stage for analyzing need (also described as level of service). Level of service is a term that describes the amount, type, or quality of facilities that are needed in order to serve the community at a desired and measurable standard. The PROS Plan analyzed level of service based on geographic service area standards for community and neighborhood park classifications. (Neighborhood parks have a 1/2 mile service area and community parks have a 1-1/2 mile service area.) The City's analysis also takes into consideration the inclusion of Shoreline School District property and other community and large urban parks that provide neighborhood park amenities.

Figures 3.4-2 and 3.4-3 from the PROS Plan illustrate community park and neighborhood park service areas in the City of Shoreline. As shown in these figures, all of the subarea is located within community park service areas and portions are located within neighborhood park service areas. Areas of the subarea not served by neighborhood parks are served by Shoreline School District sites, which provide neighborhood park amenities, as shown in Figure 3.4-4 (also from the PROS Plan). However, it is important to note that some of these school sites may be re-converted back to school use in the future, reducing their level of service for neighborhood park use (although school grounds and facilities such as the gyms could still serve some neighborhood recreation

functions).

In review of the overlapping service areas mapped by the City, most of the demand for parks and recreation is currently being met by existing facilities. However, the PROS Plan does identify the northeast area of the city as an area of deficiency, and indicates that the possible of acquisition of two new park locations at Aldercrest and Cedarbook would help in addressing the deficiency.

In the 185th Street Station Subarea, the mapping shows that there is a current lack of neighborhood parks to serve the existing population. This would continue with future redevelopment if no additional neighborhood parks are created (as discussed later under impacts analysis). While the proximity of schools could help to serve residents' needs in the subarea, there will be a need for parks to serve the neighborhood in the future. The City anticipates placing more focus on this need and identifying potential parks and recreation opportunities for the subarea in the coming years.

Planned Improvements and Desired Amenities

The PROS Plan identified the following projects are listed in the six-year capital improvement plan for 2012-2017 that potentially could include funding of parks and trails in the vicinity of the subarea:

- Parks repair and replacement funding
- Trail corridors
- King County Trails Levy funding

The PROS Plan also identifies potential new facilities, including the following in proximity to the station subarea:

- Open space for park use as part of the Aldercrest annex site and the development of the old Cedarbook elementary school site
- Echo Lake Park—parking improvements and park expansion (underway)

The PROS Plan identifies desired amenities as capital project ideas that did not have an intended facility/site. Five major amenities were identified as partnership opportunities with other agencies, such as the Shoreline School District and others:

- Aquatic Facility
- Cultural Arts Center
- Environmental Learning Center
- Farmers Market (currently being hosted at City Hall on Saturdays, June through October)
- Trail Connectors

Other desired amenities identified in the plan include a variety of recreational facilities, such as:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| • Basketball courts | • Freeride bike parks |
| • Barrier-free playground | • Off-leash dog areas |
| • Community gardens | • Putt-putt golf course |
| • Disc golf courses | • Pickleball courts |
| • Signage (directional, entry, interpretive) | • Tennis courts |
| • Skate parks | • Water trails |
| • Spray parks | • Wi-Fi in parks |
| • Swings | |

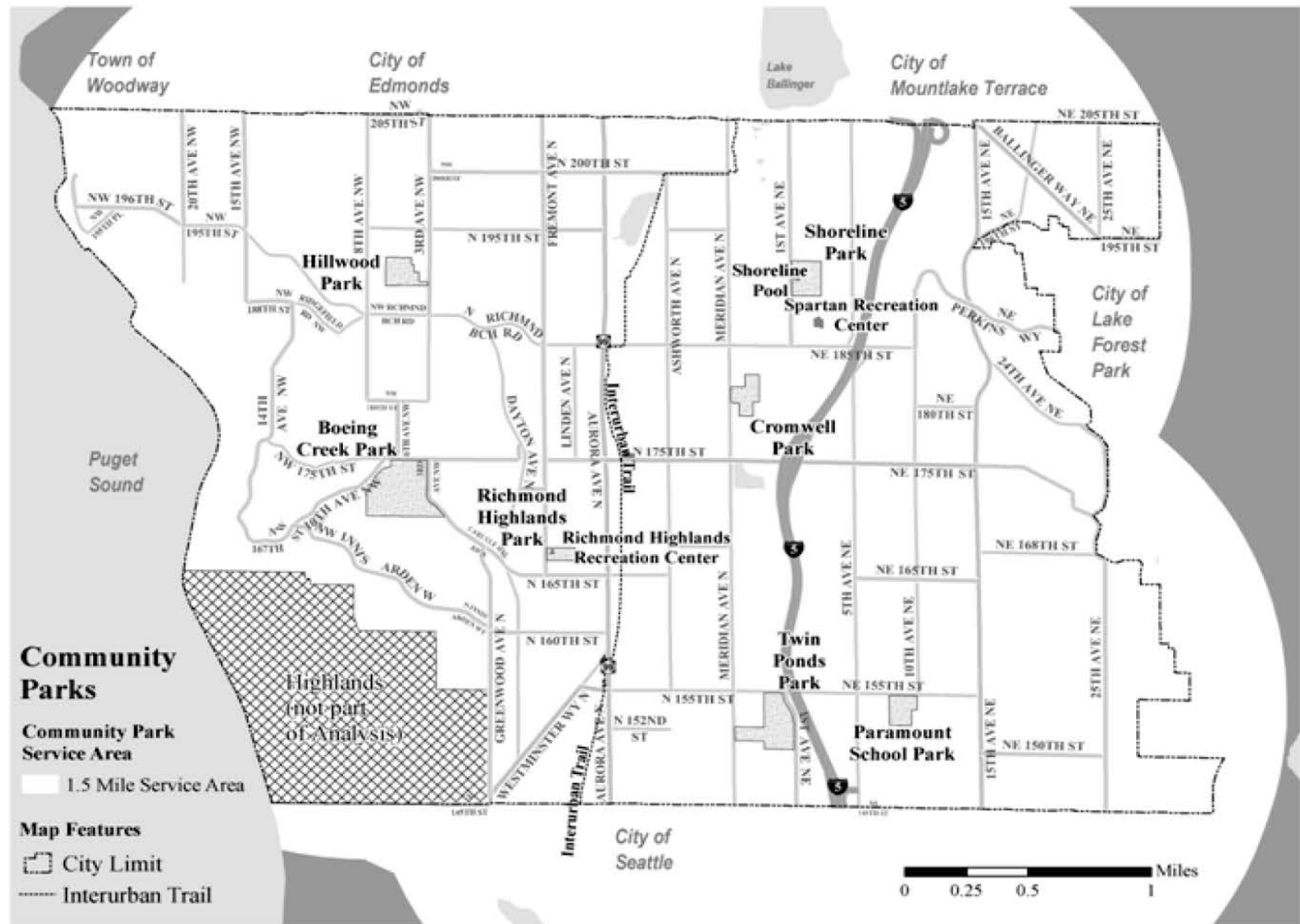


Figure 3.4-2 Community Park Service Area



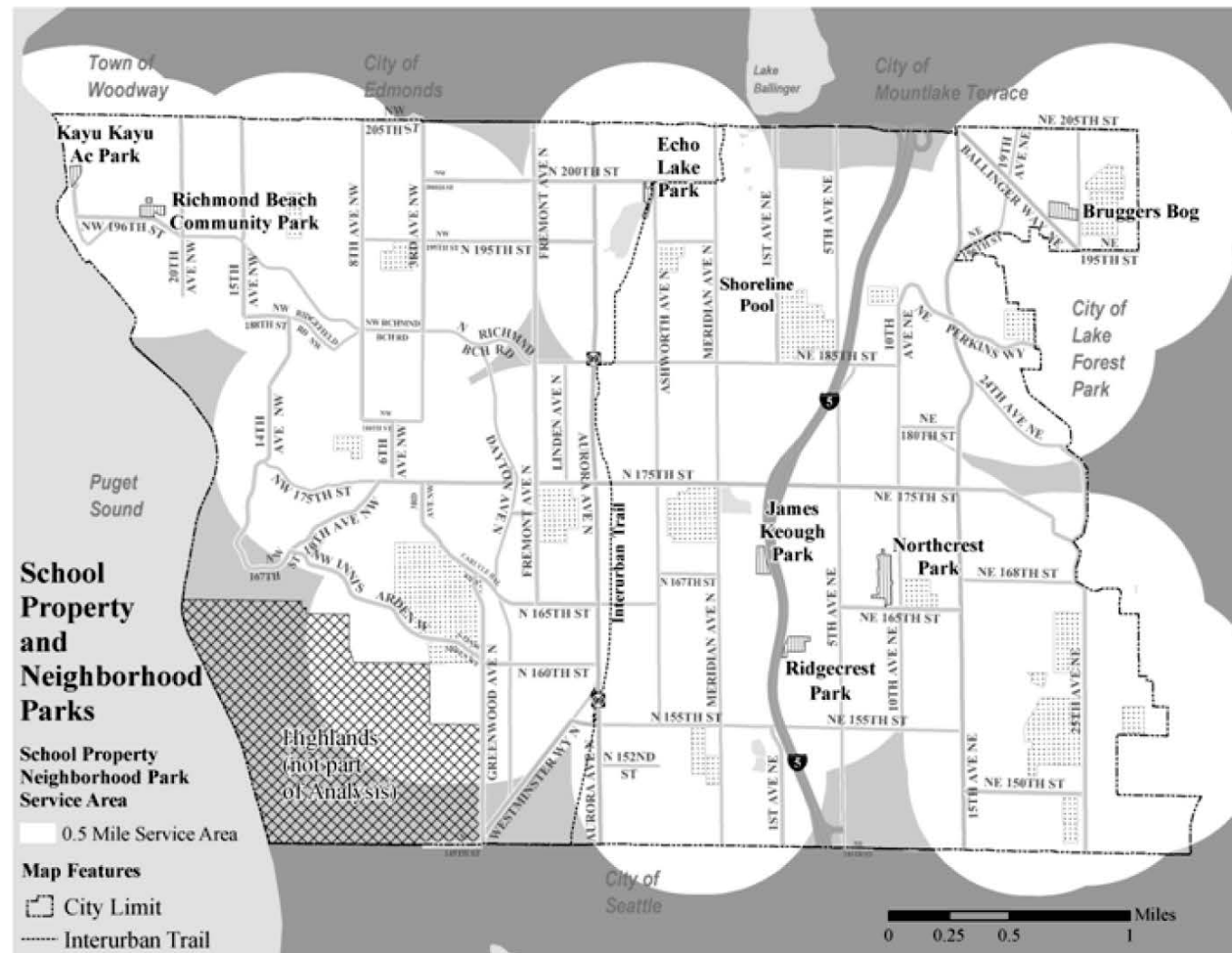


Figure 3.4-4 School District Amenities Service Area

The PROS Plan provides 20-year capital improvements recommendations focused on addressing the needs above. The scope of planned improvements to parks and recreation facilities ranges from master planning and conceptualization to design and implementation of improvements. Timing for these projects was categorized in the PROS Plan as short-term, mid-term, and long-term recommendations.

Open Space, Trees, Vegetation, and Habitat

Residents characterize Shoreline as a wooded community; this is often cited as a key reason for locating in the area. Large evergreen trees can be seen rising above residential neighborhoods, on hilltops, and even on the periphery of Aurora Avenue. As the city becomes more urbanized, it is a priority to maintain and enhance the tree canopy, and in 2012, the City took steps to be recognized as a Tree City. The City has also developed Vegetation Management Plans for parks, and will track tree canopy over time to gauge the effect of policies related to tree retention and replacement.

Forested open space, wetlands, and native vegetation found on steep slopes and in open space areas are important resources that should be preserved. Trees help stabilize soils on steep slopes, and act as barriers to wind and sound. Plants replenish the soil with nutrients, generate oxygen, and clean pollutants from the air. Native vegetation provides habitat for wildlife. Wetlands and riparian vegetation provide surface water storage and help clean surface water of pollutants and sediment. Aerial photos show that the community is a mosaic of various types of vegetation. The largest, most contiguous areas of native vegetation in Shoreline are primarily found in city parks, publicly owned open space, and privately owned open space areas. These

areas include the highest quality wildlife habitat found in the city. However, areas of less intensive residential development also contain mature trees and other native vegetation, which provide secondary wildlife habitat and substantially contribute to the quality of life in Shoreline.

Lakes and wetlands also provide valuable habitat in Shoreline. There are two lakes in proximity to the subarea: Echo Lake and Ronald Bog. Shoreline's lakes contain pollutants and contaminated runoff, including fertilizers and pesticides from lawns and gardens; oils, greases, and heavy metals from vehicles; and fecal coliform bacteria. The quality of the water in the lakes is a concern to many residents and City staff. Ronald Bog was historically dredged. As urban development has occurred, the process by which the nutrient level and vegetation in these lakes increases has accelerated. It is anticipated that Ronald Bog will eventually revert to a bog.

Wetlands perform valuable functions that include surface and flood water storage, water quality improvement, groundwater exchange, stream base flow augmentation, and biological habitat support. With the exception of the Puget Sound estuarine system, all wetlands in the city are palustrine systems (freshwater). The largest palustrine system is Echo Lake, located to the northwest of the subarea. Ronald Bog also is a large wetland.

Most wetlands in the city are relatively isolated systems and surrounded by development. Under the Shoreline Municipal Code, wetlands are designated using a tiered classification system (from Type I to Type IV) based on size, vegetative complexity, and the presence of threatened or endangered species. No wetlands

in the city have received a Class I rating. All wetlands, regardless of size, are regulated under the Shoreline Municipal Code. When a development is proposed on a site with known or suspected wetlands, a wetland evaluation is required to verify and classify wetlands and delineate boundaries and buffer areas. The State Department of Ecology mandates minimum wetland buffer areas based on typology and other factors.

All of the documented wetlands within the city have experienced some level of disturbance as a result of development and human activity. Disturbances have included major alterations, such as wetland excavation, fill, or water impoundment. Some wetland areas occur within parks that receive constant use by people, threatening the wetlands with impacts from human activity, such as trash and trampling of vegetation.

Habitat Protection

The process of urbanization can result in the conversion of wildlife habitat to other uses. The loss of certain types of habitat can have significant, adverse effects on the health of certain species. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are those that are necessary for maintaining species within their natural geographic distribution so that isolated subpopulations are not created. Designated habitats are those areas associated with species that State or federal agencies have designated as endangered, threatened, sensitive, or candidate species. Currently in the Puget Sound, the bald eagle and Chinook salmon are listed as threatened species by the federal government under the Endangered Species Act.

Priority Habitat Areas— The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) indicates bald eagle territory in the Richmond Beach and Point Wells areas, outside the subarea. WDFW maps and the City's stream inventory indicate the presence of Chinook salmon in portions of McAleer, Thornton, and Boeing Creeks, outside the subarea. Other sources have indicated the presence of fish in other streams within the city, although the full extent of fish habitat has not been confirmed.

To help restore healthy salmon runs, local governments and the State must work proactively to address salmon habitat protection and restoration. WDFW has developed the Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) Program to help preserve the best and most important habitats, and provide for the life requirements of fish and wildlife. The City has developed mapping of PHS areas based on data provided by the WDFW and other mapping resources.

WDFW provides management recommendations for priority species and habitats that are intended to assist landowners, users, and managers in conducting land use activities in a manner that incorporates the needs of fish and wildlife. Management recommendations are developed through a comprehensive review and synthesis of the best scientific information available. The City has reviewed the PHS management recommendations developed by WDFW for species identified in Shoreline, and used them to guide the development of critical areas regulations that fit the existing conditions and limitations of Shoreline's relatively urbanized environment.

Refer to Figure 3.4-5 for a depiction of urban forest and priority habitat areas that the City has mapped in the vicinity of the subarea. Ronald Bog is the only priority habitat area in the

subarea. Urban forest areas are shown in green and include areas such as Shoreline Park, North City Park, Rotary Park, and sloped topographic areas along the interstate corridor and elsewhere.

Critical Areas Ordinance— The City of Shoreline has an adopted Critical Areas Ordinance and correlating Code requirements (Chapter 20.80). The ordinance specifies regulations related to habitat protection. For example Section 20.80.300 describes mitigation performance standards and requirements, as follows:

- A. Relevant performance standards for other critical areas (such as wetlands and streams) that may be located within the fish and wildlife habitat conservation area, as determined by the City, shall be incorporated into mitigation plans.
- B. The following additional mitigation measures shall be reflected in fish and wildlife habitat conservation area mitigation planning:
 1. The maintenance and protection of habitat values shall be considered a priority in site planning and design.
 2. Buildings and structures shall be located in a manner that preserves and minimizes adverse impacts to important habitat areas. This may include clustering buildings and locating fences outside of habitat areas.
 3. Retained habitat shall be integrated into open space and landscaping.
 4. Where possible, habitat and vegetated open space shall be consolidated in contiguous blocks.

5. Habitat shall be located contiguous to other habitat areas, open space or landscaped areas both on and offsite to contribute to a continuous system or corridor that provides connections to adjacent habitat areas.

6. Native species shall be used in any landscaping of disturbed or undeveloped areas and in any enhancement of habitat or buffers.

7. The heterogeneity and structural diversity of vegetation shall be emphasized in landscaping.

8. Significant trees, preferably in groups, shall be preserved, consistent with the requirements of Chapter 20.50 SMC, Subchapter 5, Tree Conservation, Land Clearing and Site Grading, and with the objectives found in these standards. (Ord. 398 § 1, 2006; Ord. 238 Ch. VIII § 4(E), 2000).

Department of Ecology Surface Water Management

Regulations—The Department of Ecology (DOE) requires surface water management compliance of development projects. DOE regulations list preservation of native trees, vegetation, and undisturbed ground, along with other tools and best practices, as effective methods for managing surface water runoff and enhancing water quality. More information about DOE regulations is provided in Section 3.5 of this FEIS.

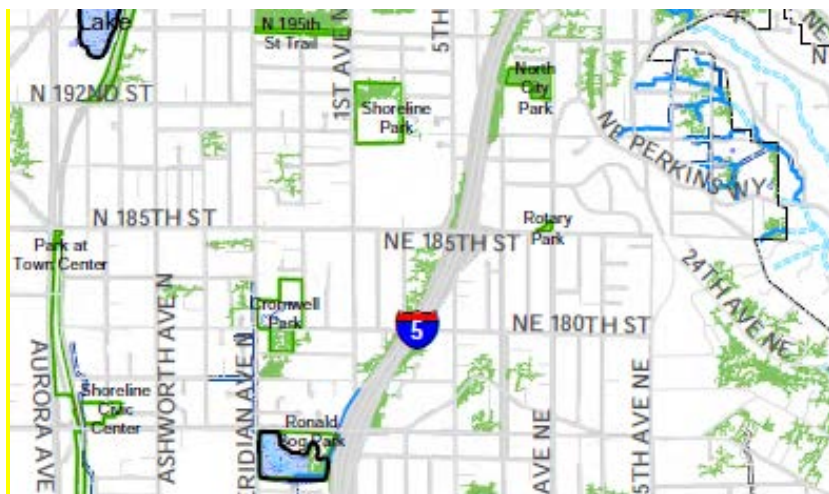


Figure 3.4-5 Urban Forest and Priority Habitat Areas (Ronald Bog and Echo Lake) Mapped in the Vicinity of the Subarea

Analysis of Potential Impacts

The anticipated demand for parks and recreation facilities under the alternatives is analyzed below. Table 3.4-3 provides a summary of the estimated demand for parks under the alternatives.

Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative

Under the Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative, population growth (both housing and employment) would result in increased demands for parks, recreation, and open space resources. This increased demand would be higher than under the other alternatives. The total population would be expected to rise to 56,529 people living in 23,554 households under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative. This is 48,585 more people and 20,244

more households than under today's levels. It is estimated that there also would be an additional 15,340 employees in the subarea at build-out.

When considering the specific type of facilities the increased population will need, it is important to consider a number of factors, including community involvement, availability of the different classifications of parks and open space, and level of service standards. Community involvement during the subarea planning process has confirmed that residents are interested in ensuring that neighborhood parks and other facilities (playgrounds, public gathering spaces, teen centers, etc.) are available to serve new residents as they move to the area in the future. They are also interested in public art, enhanced streetscapes, and other amenities.

While there appear to be adequate regional and community parks in Shoreline to serve future growth, neighborhood parks will be needed in the subarea as the population increases.

Neighborhood parks can vary in size, from one acre to up to fifteen acres. Most existing neighborhood parks in the City of Shoreline are between one acre and five acres in size.

Based on traditional National Park and Recreation Association (NPRA) standards, it is advisable to have a neighborhood park serving a half-mile area with population of up to 5,000 people. However, it should be noted that these standards are used with discretion in determining park needs, because every community is different and they may have various types of recreation

facilities that meet the demand even if they do not have the acreage.

So with consideration of the NPRA standard, the number of new residents in the subarea under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative at build-out would be 48,585 (over today's existing number). Assuming that some existing facilities in the subarea and in surrounding areas are currently meeting neighborhood park needs, there could be an additional demand for approximately nine new neighborhood parks. Some of this demand could continue to be served by neighborhood school facilities as well as neighborhood parks in areas bordering the subarea. Most of the demand would need to be met by new parks, recreation, and open space facilities. Neighborhood parks could be integrated into the redevelopment of large parcels (such as the Shoreline Center site if it were to redevelop).

Implementation of urban plazas, pocket parks, playgrounds, trail corridors, and other open space as part of redevelopment projects could certainly also serve some of the demand for neighborhood park space.

Given the lack of available land and limited resources of the City to purchase land for development of new parks, dispersed mini-parks and urban plazas/public gathering spaces, which are smaller (one-half acre or less), could help to serve the demand in the subarea if incorporated into redevelopment projects. Every new development should be required to provide some level of park and open space use for residents, and the City should continually evaluate the best possible locations for creating new neighborhood parks as the subarea grows (see Mitigation Measures).

While multiple small neighborhood parks could be accommodated within the subarea as part of redevelopment and with the redevelopment of the Shoreline Center site and adjacent City property, it is unlikely that there would be enough geographic space for nine new neighborhood parks in the subarea. It is important to remember that the other level of service standard referenced is for neighborhood parks to serve an area within one-half mile. As such, if two to three new neighborhood parks were developed within the subarea, and other types of parks, recreation, and open space facilities are provided as part of redevelopment, the level of service likely would be sufficient for an urban neighborhood. (This assumes that existing neighborhood parks in areas near the subarea would be able to serve some of the growing population. In some cases, these existing neighborhood parks may need new facilities such as play equipment or other elements to improve their recreation capacity for use by the surrounding residents.)

The City intends to continue to monitor the need for parks as the neighborhood grows and to seek funding for, acquire property, and develop new neighborhood park facilities in the subarea to serve the growing population's needs. One of the important objectives of developing a subarea plan is to identify these key areas of need, so that the City and its partners can begin to proactively plan to serve these in the near term. Recognizing that property values likely would increase in the subarea in the future, it may be advantageous to seek property for parks and open space use in the near term.

Priority habitat areas such as Ronald Bog are protected by local, state, and federal regulations. Areas of urban forest are more vulnerable to potential impacts associated with redevelopment

in the subarea. The City's adopted critical areas ordinance calls for preservation of groups of mature trees, planting of native landscaping, and other provisions. DOE regulations related to surface water management also recognize preservation of natural areas as a best practice. Redevelopment projects in the subarea will be required to comply with these regulations as applicable.

The Next Twenty Years (Up to 2035) for Any Action

Alternative

Under all action alternatives, the projected population of new residents would be 2,916 to 5,399 (in 1,140 to 2,190 households) by 2035, over the current level of 7,944 residents and 3,310 households in the subarea. There also would be an estimated 502 to 928 new employees by 2035. This level of population would equate to demand for approximately one new neighborhood park in place by the end of the twenty-year horizon of 2035, if not before.

Alternative 3 – Previous Most Growth

Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth Alternative would create a higher level of demand for parks, recreation and open space facilities than Alternative 2, but less than Alternative 4. It is estimated that an additional 29,371 people would be living in 12,238 households in the station subarea with the zoning changes. However, as stated above, this growth level would not be expected to be reached for 50 to 60 years or more (by 2065-2075 or beyond). This additional population would create a baseline demand for approximately six new neighborhood parks in the subarea. Assuming that school facilities would continue to serve part of the demand and given the lack of available land and space for new neighborhood parks, some of the demand potentially could be served by smaller-sized neighborhood parks

and dispersed mini-parks, and urban plazas/public gathering spaces created as part of redevelopment sites.

Alternative 2—Some Growth

Under Alternative 2—Some Growth, the changes in zoning also would result in increased population and housing growth, but at a much lower level than under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative or Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth. The increased population would place increased demands on parks, recreation, and open space, creating the need for additional facilities. The population would grow to 17,510, living in 7,296 households in the station subarea. This is an increase in population of 9,566 people and 3,986 households above current levels in the subarea. However, as stated under the analysis for schools, this growth would not be expected to occur by 2035, and likely will take several more decades based on market conditions, regional growth trends, and other factors. Full build-out of the proposed zoning likely could take 30 to 50 years (or by 2045 to 2055) or beyond.

Given the addition of 9,566 people to the subarea under the Some Growth Alternative, there would be a baseline demand for two new neighborhood parks. Although some of this demand could continue to be served by neighborhood school facilities, it would be advisable to seek opportunities to develop at least one new neighborhood park in the subarea to serve the growing population's needs. A neighborhood park could be integrated into the redevelopment of large parcels (such as the Shoreline Center site if it were to redevelop). Neighborhood parks can vary in size, from one to two acres to up to 15 acres or more. Given the lack of available land and limited resources of the City to purchase land for development of new parks, dispersed mini-

parks and urban plazas/social gathering spaces, which are smaller (one-half acre or less), could help to serve the demand if created as part of new redevelopment. Every new development should be required to provide some level of park and open space use for residents.

Alternative 1—No-Action Alternative

Under Alternative 1—No Action, the 2035 subarea population growth would place greater demands on the area parks, recreation, and open space. The population of the subarea is anticipated to increase to 8,734 by 2035 under the No Action Alternative. This compares to a current population of 7,944 people, indicating an estimated population growth of 790 people without any changes to zoning. Today there are 3,310 households in the subarea and this would increase to 3,639 by 2035 under the No Action Alternative, increasing the number of households by 329. It is anticipated that the current level of parks, recreation, and open space in the subarea would be sufficient to support the projected growth under Alternative 1—No Action. In reviewing the locations of neighborhood parks in proximity to the subarea, there is a baseline need for at least one and possibly two new neighborhood parks to serve the subarea; however, this need is mostly filled by existing school facilities in the area.

Demand for Other Human Services/Community Support Facilities

Under any of the action alternatives, the growing population of the subarea also will generate demand for a wide range of other human services and community support facilities, such as senior center facilities, community meeting and classroom facilities, recreation center facilities, etc. As discussed previously the Shoreline Center currently provides a wide range of these types

of services and facilities to the community. The City of Shoreline and the Shoreline School District recognize how important the facilities at the Shoreline Center are to the community. As such, if the site were to redevelop in the future, one of the likely options would look at how to retain these facilities and services while also maximizing the use of the site for housing and mixed use. Refer to the previous Schools analysis in this section for more information.

**Table 3.4-3
Estimated Demand for Parks**

Time Frame	Alt. 4 Preferred Alternative	Alt. 3 Previous Most Growth	Alt. 2 Some Growth	Alt. 1 No Action
Twenty Years/ 2035	One New Neighborhood Park	One New Neighborhood Park	One New Neighborhood Park	No New Facilities
Build-Out	Nine New Neighborhood Parks or a Combination of Facilities to Meet the Demand	Six New Neighborhood Parks or a Combination of Facilities to Meet the Demand	Two New Neighborhood Parks or a Combination of Facilities to Meet the Demand	Not Analyzed

Mitigation Measures

Background Considerations

A number of park-related projects are currently in the PROS Plan recommendations list and the City's Capital Improvements Plan. The PROS Plan has short-term, mid-term, and long-term recommendations along with community goals during the current planning period. In the future, these recommendations will be reviewed annually and appropriately considered during budgeting of the Capital Improvement Plan. In proximity to the subarea, the current plan recommendations include property acquisition at Echo Lake and master planning and phase 1 implementation of the Shoreline Center. As stated above, it will be important to consider how neighborhood park facilities may be integrated with redevelopment of the Shoreline Center and adjacent City of Shoreline property.

The PROS Plan likely will receive updates in 2017, 2023, and 2029. At those times, the City will reassess the demands and needs and may modify recommendations based on budgeting, available funding, or environmental changes. With those updates, the City should carefully evaluate the level of recent and pending change in the station subarea and make recommendations for additional park, recreation, and open space facilities accordingly.

In addition to these activities that will help to ensure adequate parks, recreation, and cultural services are provided to the growing subarea, the following mitigation measures would be applicable to the three action alternatives: Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative, Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth, and Alternative 2—Some Growth.

- The proposed subarea plan policies related to parks, recreation, and open space should be adopted to support the development of needed facilities for future residents in the subarea. The policies call for:
 - Investigate potential funding and master planning efforts to reconfigure and consolidate existing City facilities at or adjacent to the Shoreline Center. Analyze potential sites and community needs, and opportunities to enhance existing partnerships, for a new aquatic and community center facility to combine the Shoreline Pool and Spartan Recreation Center services.
 - Consider potential acquisition of sites that are ill-suited for redevelopment due to high water table or other site specific challenges for new public open space or stormwater function.
 - Explore a park impact fee or fee in-lieu of dedication program for acquisition and maintenance of new parks or open space and additional improvements to existing parks. Funds from this program would allow the City to purchase property and develop parks, recreation, and open space facilities over time to serve the growing neighborhood.
- Proposed development regulations for the light rail station area should be adopted to require and/or encourage the provision of public space and recreation facilities with redevelopment projects, as part of Development Agreements (Chapter 20.30.355) and site design (Chapter 20.50.240). As part of negotiating

Development Agreements, the City could ask developers to select from a list of needed facilities. (See list of needed facilities earlier in this section, on pages 3-180 and 3-184.

- The subarea plan recommends creation of a variety of public spaces and recreational opportunities to serve the multi-generational needs of the growing transit-oriented community and capable of connecting to other facilities the subarea and throughout the city.
- As the City develops capital improvement projects in the subarea, funding should be retained for implementation of public park and recreation facilities that could be accommodated within public rights-of-way or utility easements (in cooperation with the utility providers). For example, in a conceptual analysis of the potential redevelopment of 8th Avenue NE completed as part of the subarea planning process, it was determined that sufficient right-of-way exists for development of community gardens, pedestrian/bicycle trails, or other features that would be compatible within the Seattle City Light right-of-way.
- The City would continue to monitor parks, recreation, and open space needs in the subarea and update the PROS plan in the future to address these needs.
- City policies and Code regulations related to natural areas and critical areas will be required of redevelopment projects in the subarea as applicable.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Under any of the alternatives, there would be an increased in demand for parks, recreation, and open space areas in the subarea. The demand would be substantially higher under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative, than under Alternatives 3, 2, or 1. The demand for parks in the next twenty years would generally be the same under any alternative given that growth would be expected to stay at a similar pace of 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent annually.

As changes in population occur throughout the city, the PROS Plan and the Capital Improvement Program should be updated to adjust priorities and support accommodation of the needs in the station subarea. The City also will be exploring a potential park impact fee program and/or dedication program. New redevelopment projects will be required to provide public open space and recreation amenities.

Given that the anticipated increases in population would be expected to be manageable since they would occur over several decades, the City would have the ability to monitor growth over time and plan, prepare for, and secure resources to increase the level of parks, open space, and recreation facilities to serve the population as needed. Of particular importance will be the need to continually monitor opportunities to create neighborhood parks in the subarea.

3.4.3 Police, Fire, and Emergency Services

Shoreline is known region-wide for the effectiveness of its police force, and for programs that encourage troubled people to pursue positive activities and provide alternative treatment for non-violent and non-habitual offenders. Police protection in the subarea is provided by the Shoreline Police Department, King County Sheriff's Office, and Washington State Patrol. The Shoreline Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the City of Shoreline. Servicing the community with fire suppression, prevention techniques, public outreach, and plan review and inspection services, they are committed to improving life safety and protection in Shoreline.

Affected Environment

Police Protection

The Police Station was built in 1956 and purchased by the City shortly after incorporation in 1995. The Station is located in the subarea at 1206 N 185th Street. The building is 5,481 square feet, and is constructed of unreinforced masonry that has not been retrofitted to earthquake standards. In 2012, the City initiated a feasibility study to analyze potential locations of a new facility. This need was identified during the City's 2009 Hazard Mitigation Planning effort.

As of 2014, there are 52 full-time employees assigned to the Shoreline Police Department. A majority of the officers are in the patrol division; additionally, there is a traffic unit, burglary-larceny detectives, special emphasis team (undercover)

detectives, school resource officer, community services officer, professional support staff, sergeants, two captains, and a police chief. In 2012, the average response time to emergency calls for service for Shoreline Police was 3.39 minutes compared to the national standard of 5 minutes. Shoreline partners with the King County Sheriff's Office for specialized services, homicide/robbery investigations, SWAT, K9, air support, bomb technicians, and other services.

Police services are provided to Shoreline through a year-to-year "City Model" contract with King County in three major areas:

- **City Services:** staff is assigned to and works within the city. In 2012, there were 52 FTEs dedicated to the city.
- **Regional Services:** staff is assigned within the King County Sheriff's Office, and deployed to the city on an as-needed basis (e.g., criminal investigations and special response teams).
- **Communications:** The City contracts with King County for dispatch services through the King County 911 Communications Center.

There are no City-managed jail cells located within the city. The Shoreline Police maintain two holding cells at the Police Station on N 185th Street to detain suspects until they can be transferred to the King or Snohomish County jail facilities.

Special Emphasis Team (SET)—The Shoreline Police Department Special Emphasis Team (SET) consists of one

sergeant and four detectives. All four of the detectives are solely dedicated to the day to day operations of the SET Unit.

The responsibilities of the unit vary and are flexible to address identified crime trends in the city. This unit typically works in a plain clothes (undercover) capacity and drives unmarked cars to enhance surveillance abilities. The SET Unit has received extensive training in surveillance techniques, case development, interviewing techniques, and vice and narcotic investigations.

The Shoreline SET Unit works closely with other neighboring police agencies, local and state federal task forces, and the King County Sheriff's Office on a regular basis. SET detectives follow up on all narcotics and vice related complaints and arrests in Shoreline, and all Narcotic Activity Reports (NARs) generated from citizens.

The SET Unit is also actively involved with the Citizens Academies, Community Landlord Tenant Training, community meetings, and problem solving projects.

Criminal Investigations Unit—The Criminal Investigations Unit is comprised of one sergeant and four detectives. Three of the detectives are responsible for investigation and follow-up on most felony crimes committed in the city, with the exception of homicide/special assault and major accident investigations, which are handled by the King County Sheriff's Office Major Crimes Unit.

The fourth detective works exclusively on fraud and forgery investigations originating in Shoreline. This detective is also assigned on a part-time basis to a Secret Service Task Force. His

participation in this task force brings extra support to the City of Shoreline for any complicated investigations that include counterfeiting of US currency, internet and computer investigations, and money laundering cases. Additionally, this detective also investigates Adult Protection referrals for financial exploitation of vulnerable adults in Shoreline.

Community Service Officer—The Shoreline Police Department has one Community Service Officer (CSO). The CSO provides non-law enforcement services to the community, relieving police officers of some tasks that do not require police legal authority.

The CSO's main function is that of community outreach. They are familiar with the various social services in the area and work closely with these agencies to provide needed services to citizens. They also work closely with the courts, domestic violence victims, and the Adult Protective Services concerning our adult vulnerable population.

Active Shooter and Patrol (ASAP) Teams—In the last decade, law enforcement on a national level has experienced a spike in violent, criminal behavior that has targeted vulnerable locations, such as schools, shopping centers, and movie theaters. The Shoreline Police Department has worked hard to develop and implement appropriate tactics by drawing on the expertise of multiple sources. They have designed a program that can be adjusted as needed to fit a wide range of scenarios. One of the highest priorities is partnership with the school district. The Shoreline Police Department strives to provide a safe environment for students.

Shoreline District Court (Non-City-Managed)—The Shoreline District Court, located at 18050 Meridian Avenue N, is supportive of police services provided to the City through an interlocal agreement with King County. The District Court provides City-managed court services for the prosecution of criminal offenses committed within the incorporated city limits. The District Court serves several other jurisdictions as well.

Police Level of Service

The Shoreline Police department strives to maintain the level of service of 1 patrol officer per 1,000 residents. In 2012 level of service was 0.99 commissioned officers per 1,000 Shoreline residents. The total number of commissioned officers includes full-time dedicated officers, plus officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions, as well as officers that work in specialty units that are on-call for the city. Although the number of Shoreline's dedicated officers may stay the same from year to year, the number of officers that respond to calls for service can change with the city's needs. Therefore, the number of total commissioned officers can increase or decrease depending on Shoreline's service needs from year to year.

Planned Police Facilities

The Police Department recently closed two storefront neighborhood centers that were staffed by community volunteers. Closing those facilities is associated with future plans to consolidate services into one facility. Scheduled for early 2016, the Police Department will close their precinct at N 185th Street and relocate to the Civic Center on the first floor of City Hall. Long-term plans include constructing a critical and essential infrastructure building for emergency related equipment, generators, and emergency communication systems.

Requests have been made for patrol officers to have available electric motorcycles that are environmentally friendly and quieter, which is beneficial when patrolling urban areas and parking structures. The department currently plans to achieve an approximate ratio of .85 commissioned officers per 1,000 residents (population) based on the City's adopted level of service standard/policy. The department reports it is currently operating at a ratio of approximately 1 commissioned officer per 1,000 residents.

Fire and Emergency Services

The Shoreline Fire Department is a non-City-managed service providing Fire Protection and Medical Emergency Services across an area slightly larger than the incorporated boundaries of the City of Shoreline. In the 2012 Comprehensive Plan, the Shoreline Fire Department estimated that the population served by the department is approximately 53,000. In addition to the Shoreline Area, the Fire Department provides fire suppression services to Point Wells in Snohomish County on a contractual basis. The Shoreline Fire Department maintains five stations located at 17525 Aurora Avenue N (Station 61), 719 N 185th Street (Station 64), 1851 NW 195th Street (Station 62-Children's Safety Center), 145 NE 155th Street (Station 65), and 1410 NE 180th Street (Station 63). The department also maintains five pumpers, three advanced life support units, three basic life support units, and one ladder truck. None of the stations are located within the subarea, however, Stations 61, 63, and 64 are adjacent to or within close proximity to the subarea.

The Fire Department currently employs twenty-nine full-time firefighter/paramedics who provide professional 24-hour advanced life support services. Station 61 has six command and

support staff and no operations officers. Station 63 has a minimum of four staff including one officer, two fire fighters, and one medical service officer. Station 64 provides a minimum staff of eight including one officer and two fire fighters on an engine, two fire fighters on an aid car, two paramedics, and a Battalion Chief. Station 65 has a minimum of three staff including one officer and two fire fighters. In addition, Shoreline Medic One staffs one full-time medic unit serving Northshore, Lake Forest Park, and Bothell.

Emergency medical services make up the largest number of 911-responses. Shoreline Fire Department provides two levels of medical care: Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support. Firefighter/EMT's (Emergency Medical Technicians) and Firefighter/Paramedics provide a total team approach and provide distinct yet complementary care.

City of Shoreline Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—The City assumes responsibility of emergency management for their jurisdiction. The City has established its Emergency Operations Center at the Shoreline Fire Headquarters (Station 61) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the City Manager and Fire Chief. The City supports the equipment needed to operate from the Fire Department's community room. The need for a more permanent EOC was also discussed in the 2009 Hazard Mitigation Planning process. This could potentially be included in the planning for a new police facility, and is considered a "critical facility" during emergencies.

Fire and Emergency Level of Service

The Shoreline Fire department determines their level of service by call volumes defining staffing and station demands and

needs. The type of calls and location of the call relates to reliability or availability of the first due station to provide coverage. The department is operating at a very high level of service with about one call/incident annually for every 8 to 10 people. A typical level of service standard is approximately one call for every 30 people.

Planned Fire Facilities

The Shoreline Fire Department recently completed construction of two new neighborhood fire stations and a training/support services/administrative facility. Future projects are anticipated with expected population growth, but specific projects are not currently programmed. Station 63 is most likely to receive improvements since it is one of the older facilities and is designated as the first due station associated with the subarea. Improvements to this facility would provide an increase in response and allow for housing of appropriate equipment and response vehicles.

Analysis of Potential Impacts

Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative

For the higher level of population growth projection expected under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative, at full build-out there would be a much higher demand for police protection as well as fire and emergency service facilities. Both the police and fire departments would require additional staff, equipment, and facilities to serve the growing population.

The total population would be expected to rise to 56,529 people living in 23,554 households under Alternative 4—Preferred

Alternative. This is 48,585 more people and 20,244 more households than under today's levels.

Full build-out under Alternative 4 would not occur by 2035. Based on market factors, property characteristics, and current population growth trends in Shoreline and the region, this level of growth would be anticipated to occur over many decades, not reaching build-out levels for 80 to 125 years (or by 2094 to 2139) or more.

There is the potential with increased population density that there could also be increases in crimes and offences in the subarea that would need to be addressed through added police protection and patrols.

The population growth of Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative would result in a demand for approximately 41 new commissioned police officers at full build-out (incrementally increasing over many decades up to that amount). With further evaluation and planning, the City could consider the potential for a satellite police station in the subarea over the long term future.

For fire and emergency services this population increase would result in an additional 4,859 to 6,089 calls annually at full build-out (again increasing incrementally over many decades up to that amount).

With the building heights and types proposed under Alternative 4 (as with Alternatives 2 and 3), there would be a need for emergency and fire service providers to evaluate current equipment and vehicles to determine if additional resources

would be needed. For example, increased ladder height may be needed, and rescue and evacuation training needs may change.

Given the level of existing services and facilities compared to the potential future demand, additional funding and resources would be needed to support increases in the level of service provided by police, fire, and emergency services. Modern technology incorporated into new medium to high density developments is likely to increase efficiencies within the communication, call, and dispatch services within the subarea benefiting police, fire, and emergency services.

Because build-out would be expected to occur very gradually over several decades, it is anticipated that the service providers would be able to monitor growth in their activities, proactively plan for, and seek funding and resources to adjust services as needed to respond over time.

The Next Twenty Years (Up to 2035) for Any Action Alternative

Under any of the action alternatives, the projected 2035 population of new residents would be 2,916 to 5,399 (in 1,140 to 2,190 households), above the current number of residents and households in the subarea. This would create a demand for approximately 2.5 to 4.6 new commissioned police officers by 2035 (over today's levels) to address arising needs such as increased crimes and offences and to provide added patrol and protection services.

Fire and emergency service providers would need to increase staffing, equipment and facilities to handle approximately 292 to 675 new calls annually in the subarea by 2035.

Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth

For the level of population growth projection expected under Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth, at full build-out there would be a much higher demand for fire protection and emergency service facilities, equipment, and staff than under current conditions and under Alternative 2, but less than under Alternative 4. Based on current incidents/calls per population, an additional 2,937 to 3,671 calls per year would be expected with the population growth of 29,371 additional people.

Full build-out of Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth would impact the Shoreline Police Department facilities and services by creating an increased demand for approximately 25 additional commissioned officers to maintain the level of service ratio of .85 commissioned officers per 1,000 residents at full build-out. This staffing increase would help to address arising needs such as increased crimes and offenses and to provide added patrol and protection services.

Given the level of existing services and facilities compared to the potential future demand, additional funding and resources would be needed to support increases in the level of service provided by police, fire, and emergency services. Modern technology incorporated into new medium to high density developments is likely to increase efficiencies within the communication, call, and dispatch services within the subarea benefiting police, fire, and emergency services.

Because build-out would be expected to occur very gradually over several decades (60 to 100 years or longer; by 2075 to 2115 or beyond), the service providers would be able to monitor growth

in their activities, proactively plan for, and seek funding and resources to adjust services as needed to respond over time.

Alternative 2—Some Growth

For police protection, with a total population of 17,510 persons projected for the subarea, 9,566 over the current population of 7,944, approximately 8 additional commissioned officers would be needed at build-out to address arising needs such as increased crimes and offenses and to provide added patrol and protection services.

It would be expected that new developments would include modern technology that would likely increase efficiencies within the communication, call, dispatch services, and security systems related to needs within the subarea.

Fire protection and emergency services facilities, equipment, and staff also would be needed with the increased population. The current rate of one incident call for every 8-10 people applied to the additional population of 9,566 may impact fire protection and emergency services by 957 to 1,196 additional calls per year. Similar to police protection, it would be expected that modern technology incorporated into new medium to high density developments would likely increase efficiencies within the communication, call, and dispatch services related to needs within the subarea.

Given the level of existing services and facilities compared to the potential future demand, additional funding and resources would be needed to support increases in the level of service provided by police, fire, and emergency services. Service providers would need to evaluate current equipment and vehicles to determine

when additional resources, such as increased ladder heights and/or rescue and evacuation training, should be added.

Because build-out under Alternative 2—Some Growth would be expected to occur very gradually over several decades (30 to 50 years or longer; by 2045 to 2065 or beyond), the service providers would be able to monitor growth in their activities, proactively plan for, and seek funding and resources to adjust services as needed to respond over time.

Alternative 1—No-Action

Under the Alternative 1—No Action, population growth and construction of new housing and businesses in the study would be less than under the action alternatives, but there would still be some additional demands for police, fire, and emergency services. Under the No-Action Alternative, the City's population growth would impact fire protection with an estimated total population in the subarea of 8,734, an increase of 790 people over the current population of 7,944.

For police protection, Alternative 1—No-Action would increase demand for police, fire, and emergency services. Related to police services, if Shoreline Police maintained the level of policy standard ratio of .85 commissioned officers per 1,000 residents, the additional population would require approximately one additional commissioned police officer. Additional impacts may be incurred depending on the involvement and future continued support by the King County Sheriff's Department.

Redevelopment under the No-Action population increase is less likely to include advanced technology to support emergency

service and security systems in connection with the dispatch service.

For fire and emergency services, the population increase would equate to an additional 79 to 99 calls/incidents annually. With the fire and emergency services already under a substantial burden to serve the current population and responding to three times more calls than typical service levels, any increases in population would require additional services and facilities.

Mitigation Measures

- The demand for police protection could be reduced through requirements for security-sensitive design of buildings and Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles for surrounding site areas.
- Additionally, provisions of onsite security services could reduce the need for police protection, and revenues from increased retail activity and increased property values could help offset some of the additional expenditures for providing additional officers and response to incidents.
- The Fire Department places a lot of emphasis on fire prevention tactics and community education to reduce unintentional injuries and the loss of life and property from fire, accidents, and natural disasters by increasing public awareness.
- Implementation of advanced technology features into future development could increase response time and improve life safety in emergency situations.

- Behavioral changes through education and increased use of outreach, as well as volunteer services such as neighborhood watch programs also could help to reduce demand for some services.
- The increases in households and businesses in the subarea will result in increased tax revenue, which could help to offset some of the additional costs associated with providing increased services and the need for additional facilities related to police, fire, and emergency services.
- With further evaluation and planning, the City could consider the potential for a satellite police station in the subarea over the long term future.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

There would be an increase in demand on police, fire, and emergency services under any of the alternatives, but to more substantial levels under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative and Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth than under Alternative 2—Some Growth and Alternative 1—No Action. With increased population there would likely be an increase in crime, as well as in emergency incidents that require more service from police, fire, and emergency professionals.

Because the growth under any of the action alternatives would be expected to occur gradually, over many decades, department and district planning for services and facilities should be able to proactively plan for and keep pace with the growth to allocate resources (staffing, buildings, equipment, etc.). However, there is a concern particularly related to fire and emergency services that funding levels may not be sufficient for the department to

maintain the level of service required to respond to increased calls.

Police Protection has been able to manage an acceptable industry level of service for years and plans to continue achieving that service standard during population growth. However, increased population or other changes in the community may require alteration of specific unit development within the Police Department or may require changes in support from the King County Sheriff's department or Washington State Patrol.

Adequate funding for provision of services, as well as procurement of equipment and resources would need to be allocated over time to support population growth in the subarea. With this investment it is anticipated that potential adverse impacts would be mitigated, and there would not be significant unavoidable adverse impacts.

3.4.4 Solid Waste Management Services

Affected Environment

City Contracted Services through Recology Cleanscapes

Solid waste, recycling, and food scraps and yard waste collection services in Shoreline are provided under contract with Recology Cleanscapes. Typically the solid waste and recycling services are contracted by the City of Shoreline for a period of seven years, but the contract timeframe can vary depending on the specific

service and contracting agency. Residential customers receive curbside garbage collection every week. Recycling and food and yard waste collection occurs every other week. The schedule for collecting recycling is offset from the food and yard waste collection week. Recology Cleanscapes will haul bulky waste items (e.g. refrigerators, sofas, mattresses, etc.) curbside for an additional charge. After collection the solid waste is transported to the King County Recycling and Transfer Station in Shoreline. The food and yard waste is taken to Lenz Recycling Compost Facility in Stanwood, Washington. The recycling materials are transported Recology Cleanscape's own materials recycling facility in Seattle, Washington.

King County Solid Waste Division

A King County Recycling and Transfer Station is located at 2300 N 165th Street. This facility receives solid waste and a variety of recycling materials from the Shoreline community and surrounding cities. The Shoreline Transfer Station accepts large appliances and fluorescent light bulbs, which aren't disposable at other area facilities. Waste consolidated at the transfer station is hauled to the Cedar Grove Regional Landfill in Maple Valley, Washington.

The King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan completed in 2013 provided an estimate of the amount of waste generated per customer (household or commercial address) and the recycling rate for communities in the county. For Shoreline, the average amount of garbage disposed per week was 23 pounds per customer. This was lower than many other communities in the county and lower than the countywide average of 25 pounds per week. Shoreline's recycling level was 57 percent, which was higher than many other communities and

higher than the countywide average of 55 percent. The Shoreline community is managing solid waste in an above average manner. Also, in Shoreline and countywide, average weekly disposal amounts are trending downward, while recycling levels are increasing.

Analysis of Potential Impacts

Under all the alternatives, population increase in the subarea would increase demand for solid waste, recycling, and food and yard waste collection services over the course of the time the population reaches build-out levels.

Under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative, an additional 23,554 households, as well as various businesses and other land uses would develop over time and create increased demand for services in the subarea. Alternative 4 would create more demand than under the other two action alternatives.

Under Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth, an additional 12,238 households, as well as businesses and other land uses would develop over time.

Under Alternative 2—Some Growth, an additional 3,986 households, as well as various businesses and other land uses, also would develop over time and create increased demand for services in the subarea.

Under Alternative 1—No Action, the demand for additional solid waste services would be expected to be minimal, covering the need of 329 additional households and businesses in the subarea.

Table 3.4-4 on the following page displays estimated waste generation levels per alternative based on today's known calculations for Shoreline. It should be noted that these amounts are likely high given trends toward solid waste reduction and increased levels of recycling.

Table 3.4-4
Solid Waste Generation per Alternative

Time Frame	Alt. 4 Preferred Alternative	Alt. 3 Previous Most Growth	Alt. 2 Some Growth	Alt. 1 No Action
Twenty Years/ 2035	32,813 to 60,739 total pounds per week of solid waste generated	32,813 to 60,739 pounds per week of solid waste generated	32,813 to 60,739 pounds per week of solid waste generated	5,914 additional pounds per week of solid waste
Build-Out	599,779 total pounds per week of solid waste generated	537,341 total pounds per week of solid waste generated	171,533 total pounds per week of solid waste generated	Not Analyzed

More landfill space may be needed to support waste management at the levels listed, particularly for Alternatives 4 and 3. There would need to be intense management of solid waste levels including actions to divert waste to avoid this outcome.

Mitigation Measures

As discussed previously in this section, full build-out of the action alternatives would be expected to occur gradually, over many decades into the future. As a contracted public service, the City would need to allocate additional funding to solid waste services to serve the growth in population. It is anticipated that increases in households and businesses in the subarea would result in increased tax revenue, which could help to offset some of the additional costs associated with providing increased solid waste services.

- To reduce construction related waste, the City could require development applicants to consider recycling and reuse of building materials when redeveloping sites, and as part of their application require them to explain what measures are included.
- The City may condition Planned Action applications to incorporate feasible recycling and reuse measures.
- Using solid waste, recycling, and food and yard waste collection storage and container size requirements would mitigate impacts associated with all of the alternatives.
- Currently the City of Shoreline hosts two recycling events typically in the fall and the spring. These events provide a place for homeowners to recycle materials commonly not collected at the curb. With population growth, increasing the number of events per year could mitigate additional demand on the recycling collection vendor.
- The City or other entities involved in solid waste management could increase outreach to educate

residents and businesses about the importance of waste reduction and recycling. Programs to encourage more composting, conversion of waste to energy, reuse, recycle, barter/trade, etc. could be intensified over time. These efforts could lead to behavioral shifts in the subarea that might then help offset some of the increased demand for services.

- Solid waste services are paid through fees. Additional customers would increase the revenue base for solid waste management services. In addition, the City and its contractor could manage the fee structure and potentially increase fees in the future if needed to address the additional demand for services. It is anticipated that this would be a last resort if outreach and education do not result in reduced solid waste levels.
- The City would work with King County and regional waste management entities to monitor the ongoing potential need for additional landfill space.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Implementation of any of the action alternatives would increase demand for solid waste services due to increases in residential and employment population in the subarea. With additional budget allocation to contracted services supported by increased tax revenue from new households and businesses over several decades, the increased demand for services would be addressed. As such, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts would be anticipated.

3.4.5 Other Public Services and Facilities

Affected Environment

City Hall/Shoreline Civic Center/City Services

The Shoreline Civic Center and City Hall are located at 17500 Midvale Avenue N in the heart of Shoreline's Town Center. This new facility is a 67,000 square feet, LEED Gold certified building with an expected lifespan of 50-100 years. It offered the ability for the City to consolidate services to one location, and will further that goal to better serve the community by welcoming the new police department in the near term. City Hall currently includes the Executive, City Clerk, Attorneys, Finance, Administrative Services, Human Resources, Parks and Cultural Services, Public Works, and Planning and Community Development. City Hall has a count of 135 FTEs. The current level of service for the City calculates to approximately 2.52 employees per 1,000 residents. If the City assumes additional responsibilities in the future, such as jurisdiction over utility systems, this ratio could change with more employees per 1,000 residents.

Historical Museum/Arts and Culture

The Shoreline Historical Museum is located just outside the subarea at the intersection of N 185th Street and Linden Avenue N. It is managed and operated by a non-profit organization with a mission dedicated to preserving, recording, and interpreting the heritage of the historic Shoreline area and its relationship to the Northwest region.

Various arts and cultural groups are active in the community and provide a variety of community services.

Libraries

The Shoreline Library is a King County District Library located in the subarea at 345 NE 175th Street. It is a 20,000-square-foot facility opened in 1993, replacing the 15,000-square-foot library built in 1975, and offers additional features that the recent previous facility did not include, such as two meeting rooms and two study rooms.

Postal Buildings

A United States Postal Service Office is located in the subarea at 17233 15th Avenue NE. This North City Post Office has full service capabilities for the surrounding community with hours from 8:30 – 5:30 Monday through Friday, and open from 8:30 to 3:00 on Saturdays. The lobby area is open 24 hours for PO Box access, mail drop off, and other self service features. The demand for postal services has been in general decline in the US for several years due to the reliance of the public on other communication methods such as email services and social media.

Human and Social Services

A Washington Department of Public Health Laboratory is located in Shoreline at 1610 NE 150th Street. The location is outside the subarea, but provides diagnostic and analytical services for the assessment and surveillance of infectious, communicable, genetic, and chronic diseases, and environmental health concerns to the surrounding community. Other types of human services provided in Shoreline include services for seniors such as the senior center and social service programs and facilities. Social and

community services would include the need for community center uses, additional meeting space, and other facilities.

Analysis of Potential Impacts

City Services

Population growth under all of the alternatives would increase demand for City services, but more so with the action alternatives, and in particular with Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative or Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth.

Redevelopment over time would necessitate ongoing needs for new regulations, planning and development review, and capital projects, as well as City Public Works, Parks and Recreation, maintenance personnel, and other staff and resources. Based on the additional population growth anticipated under the various action alternatives, the following increases in demand for other types of public and community services would be expected.

Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative would result in addition of 48,585 people. This level of new population would generate demand for:

- 122 additional full-time-equivalent (FTE) City employees at build-out (incrementally increasing over many decades up to that amount), applying the current ratio of 2.52 city employees per 1,000
- 88.7 percent increase in demand for other services such as library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services (a new library or satellite library may be needed at build-out)

The Next Twenty Years (Up to 2035) for Any Action Alternative would add 3,418 to 6,327 more people to the subarea. This level of new population would generate demand for:

- 7.35 to 13.61 additional FTE City employees
- 5.3 percent to 9.9 percent increase in demand for other services such as library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services

Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth would bring an additional 29,371 people to the subarea. This level of new population would generate demand for:

- 74 additional FTE City employees at build-out
- 53.6 percent increase in demand for library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services (a new satellite library may be needed)

Alternative 2—Some Growth would increase population by an additional 9,566 people, which would generate demand for:

- Additional 24 FTE City employees at build-out
- 17.5 percent increase in demand for library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services

Alternative 1—No Action would have an estimated population increase of 790 people by 2035 and would generate demand for:

- Two additional FTE City employees would be needed to serve this growth
- Minimal increased demand for library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services

Mitigation Measures

All alternatives would increase population in the subarea and require additional public services, including the need for a variety of services. For all public services, it is anticipated that increases in households and businesses in the subarea would result in increased tax revenue, which could help to offset some of the additional costs associated with providing increased services and facilities to serve the growing population. Also, because growth would happen gradually over many decades, it is anticipated that the demand could be monitored, planned for, and served in a manageable way over time.

- The City may consider increases in development application review fees to cover costs associated with increased redevelopment activities in the subarea.
- The City should continue to provide outreach and communication to other public service entities listed above to make them aware of the potential for growth over time and the gradual increased demand for services that may accompany the growth.
- The City and other human/community services providers should monitor the need for additional services and facilities as growth occurs over time, and properly plan for and allocate resources toward expanding and enhancing services to address increased demand.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Under all alternatives, the subarea would experience population growth. Under Alternative 4—Preferred Alternative, this growth would be more substantial than under Alternative 1—No Action or Alternative 2—Some Growth. Alternative 3—Previous Most Growth would also increase population to substantial levels (more than Alternatives 1 and 2 but less than Alternative 4). The relative incremental pace of growth would be expected to be similar under any of the action alternatives, occurring gradually, over many decades. The City and service providers would have opportunities to monitor growth, update plans, and prepare for and respond appropriately with additional services to accommodate the increased demand. As such, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts would be anticipated.